del Pilar were the leading spirits, organized the Filipinos residing in Europe. Rizal with almost divine vision was inspired to write his crusading novels depicting the social cancer in the Philippines, and then with equally inspired heroism gave his life to his country. *La Liga Filipino,* ("The Philippine League")? founded by Rizal in 1892, developed the patriotic spirit of the Filipinos and encouraged petitions for governmental changes. The reforms desired beat against the inertia of Spanish officialdom, only to be thrown back to lead the petitioners to espouse more drastic measures. The *Katifunan* organized by Andres Bonifacio and other patriots, with more radical purposes including secession from Spain, succeeded the Philippine League. Revolts unified the people by giving them a common purpose, and provided leaders to extend the movement.

Too late Spain dimly realized her mistake in denying justice to the Filipino people. The Maura Law, taking its name from the Spanish minister of the colonies, was provided to liberalize municipal government in the Philippines, but was never made effective. Again during Spain's declining years in the Philippines, a Consultative Assembly was decreed made up of leading Filipinos, but this attempted reform likewise came too tardily to serve any purpose. The only effect of these belated measures was to solidify Filipino public opinion and to accentuate the vacillating and compromising attitude of the Spanish officials.

After American occupation, Filipino aspirations met with

disappointment. However, education of the masses was begun and proved to be a prime factor in moulding nationalism.

Every teacher automatically became an apostle of independence when he taught the stories of American history. What school-child could read of Patrick Henry and his "Give me liberty or give me death," and of Washington, the father of his country, and not apply the lessons to Philippine conditions? With the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly in